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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

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Governor

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HIGHLIGHTS - November 1993

...The November 1993 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 7.4 percent, unchanged from the October 1993 rate, but up one percentage point from November last year.

...For the fifth straight month, New Mexico posted the second fastest nonagricultural employment growth rate in the nation.

...Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico is now up 21,700 jobs for 3.6 percent growth over the last year.

...Construction continued as the fastest growing major sector in the state with a gain of 5,500 jobs or 17.6 percent.

...Mining posted the second highest growth rate in New Mexico by adding about 800 additional jobs for 5.3 percent growth from last year.

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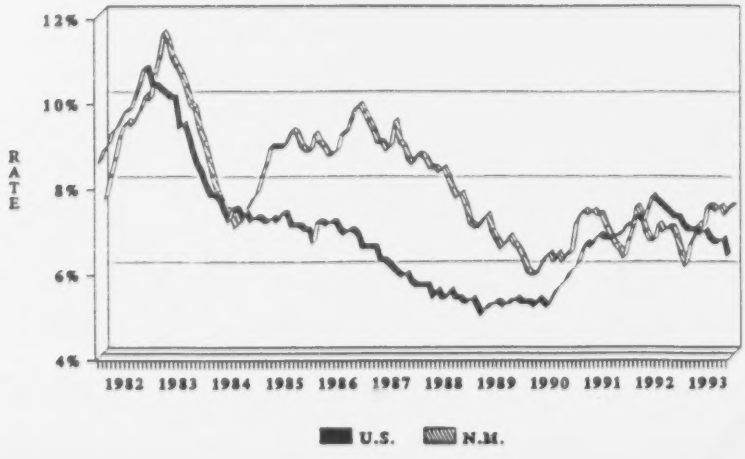
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



New Mexico Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 1993 was 7.4 percent, unchanged from the October 1993 rate, but up one percentage point from November last year. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is one percentage point above the comparable national rate of 7.4 percent. About 59 percent of New Mexico's unemployed were job losers, job leavers accounted for about 15 percent and new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were 27 percent of the jobless.

The employment situation within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces continues to be stronger than outside the MSA's. The overall MSA average unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in February, lower than the 8.9 percent rate posted in the non-MSA area. The northeast quadrant of the state had the highest February rate (11.9 percent), followed by the southwest (9.4 percent), northwest (8.7 percent) and southeast (7.5 percent) quadrants.

New Mexico's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) rose from 6.4 percent in November 1992 to 7.4 percent in November 1993. This increase in the jobless rate has occurred at the same time that nonagricultural employment was growing from 607,800 to 629,500, a gain of 21,700 or 3.6 percent.

There are several contributory factors to the seeming discrepancy between New Mexico's healthy nonfarm job growth and the lackluster performance of the unemployment rate. Chief among these factors is the remarkable growth of the New Mexico labor force, which is now running at 2.1 percent, slightly over twice the national rate of 1.0 percent. The high rate of labor force growth can be due to a variety of causes, including new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force from within New Mexico and people entering the New Mexico labor force from outside the state. Substantial job growth positively affects the propensity of people to enter and to re-enter the labor force.

Recently released population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau support the widely held perception that New Mexico is experiencing a labor force influx from outside the state. The rate of population growth has increased from 1.8 percent in 1991 to 2.2 percent in both 1992 and 1993 compared to the United States growth of about 1 percent in those years. Migration into New Mexico has increased from 40 percent of the total population growth in 1990-91, to 62 percent in 1991-92, and 64 percent in 1992-93. Although the labor force activity level and age composition of the population increase is not yet known, this population growth substantially exceeds growth rate projections made recently.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	741,300	743,000	727,300	-1,700	+14,000
Employment	691,500	693,500	685,500	-2,000	+6,000
Unemployment	49,800	49,500	41,800	+300	+8,000
Rate	6.7%	6.7%	5.7%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	7.4%	7.4%	6.4%		

Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County)
(Household Survey Based)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 1993 was 5.5 percent, unchanged from October 1993, but up one and one tenth percentage points from November last year.

A ranking of October 1993 unemployment rates exhibits the strength of New Mexico's MSAs in relation to the southwestern states of Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah. The Santa Fe MSA had the 37th lowest unemployment rate of the 47 southwestern MSAs. The Albuquerque MSA was in the middle at 29th, while Las Cruces, with its relatively high unemployment rate of 7.9 percent, ranked 12th.

Albuquerque's economy is being given a boost by the spillover effects of the Intel expansion, a surge in housing and other construction activity, the expansion of the manufacturing sector and continued growth of the Phillips Laboratory at Kirtland Air Force Base.

The manufacturing sector expansion is being lead by Motorola, and Sumitomo, a silicon chip producer. The historically low interest rates that have prevailed for much of 1993 have contributed to the significant housing sector expansion.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	281,900	282,900	273,900	-1,000	+8,000
Employment	268,200	268,700	263,200	-500	+5,000
Unemployment	13,700	14,200	10,700	-500	+3,000
Rate	4.9%	5.0%	3.9%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991	715,000	665,000	49,000	6.9%	
1992	723,000	673,000	50,000	7.0%	
1992 JAN.	709,700	657,000	52,700	7.4%	7.4%
FEB.	713,900	660,700	53,200	7.5%	7.2%
MAR.	717,900	665,700	52,200	7.3%	6.8%
APR.	718,200	668,100	50,100	7.0%	6.6%
MAY.	721,800	673,200	48,600	6.7%	6.6%
JUN.	736,600	676,300	60,300	8.2%	7.0%
JUL.	731,400	680,400	51,000	7.0%	6.8%
AUG.	728,000	679,000	49,000	6.7%	6.9%
SEP.	726,800	681,200	45,600	6.3%	6.9%
OCT.	726,100	682,200	43,900	6.0%	6.7%
NOV.	727,300	685,500	41,800	5.7%	6.4%
DEC.	718,400	678,800	39,600	5.5%	6.0%
1993 JAN.	712,000	665,500	46,500	6.5%	6.5%
FEB.	725,100	675,000	50,100	6.9%	6.7%
MAR.	729,100	674,700	54,400	7.5%	7.0%
APR.	730,400	677,400	53,000	7.3%	6.9%
MAY.	740,300	684,500	55,800	7.5%	7.4%
JUN.	749,100	684,900	64,200	8.6%	7.4%
JUL.	747,700	692,300	55,400	7.4%	7.3%
AUG.	742,000	688,200	53,800	7.3%	7.4%
SEP.	739,800	690,900	48,900	6.6%	7.2%
OCT.	743,000	693,500	49,500	6.7%	7.4%
NOV.	741,300	691,500	49,800	6.7%	7.4%
DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	−1,700	−2,000	300	0.0	0.0
YEAR AGO	14,000	6,000	8,000	1.0	1.0
2 YRS. AGO	24,200	17,600	6,600	0.7	0.8
3 YRS. AGO	37,100	32,200	4,900	0.3	0.4
% CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	−0.2%	−0.3%	0.6%		
YEAR AGO	1.9%	0.9%	19.1%		
2 YRS. AGO	3.4%	2.6%	15.3%		
3 YRS. AGO	5.3%	4.9%	10.9%		

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1992 JAN.	125,071	115,122	9,949	8.0%	7.1%
FEB.	125,385	115,224	10,161	8.1%	7.3%
MAR.	125,797	116,106	9,691	7.7%	7.3%
APR.	125,878	116,933	8,945	7.1%	7.3%
MAY.	126,705	117,535	9,169	7.2%	7.4%
JUN.	129,002	118,907	10,095	7.8%	7.7%
JUL.	129,599	119,754	9,845	7.6%	7.6%
AUG.	128,472	119,082	9,390	7.3%	7.6%
SEP.	127,043	117,953	9,090	7.2%	7.5%
OCT.	126,846	118,246	8,600	6.8%	7.4%
NOV.	127,087	118,239	8,848	7.0%	7.3%
DEC.	126,902	118,073	8,829	7.0%	7.3%
1993 JAN.	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
FEB.	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
MAR.	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
APR.	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
MAY.	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
JUN.	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	7.0%
JUL.	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
AUG.	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
SEP.	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
OCT.	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.8%
NOV.	128,522	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.4%
DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	−25	186	−211	−0.2	−0.4
YEAR AGO	1,435	2,393	−958	−0.9	−0.9
2 YRS. AGO	3,126	3,522	−396	−0.5	−0.5
3 YRS. AGO	3,701	3,021	679	0.3	0.4
% CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	0.0%	0.2%	−2.6%		
YEAR AGO	1.1%	2.0%	−10.8%		
2 YRS. AGO	2.5%	3.0%	−4.8%		
3 YRS. AGO	3.0%	2.6%	9.4%		

Source: Based on Current Population Survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

(Prel.) November Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)
Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	NOVEMBER 1991 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1991 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.9%
CALIFORNIA	2	8.6%
LOUISIANA	3	8.4%
MAINE	4	8.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5	8.0%
ALABAMA	6	7.7%
RHODE ISLAND	7	7.6%
NEW YORK	8	7.5%
NEW MEXICO	9	7.4%
NEVADA	10	7.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	10	7.2%
MICHIGAN	12	7.0%
WASHINGTON	13	6.9%
TEXAS	13	6.9%
ALASKA	13	6.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	6.7%
ARKANSAS	17	6.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	6.6%
OHIO	19	6.5%
FLORIDA	19	6.5%
OREGON	19	6.5%
UNITED STATES		6.4%
CONNECTICUT	22	6.3%
NEW JERSEY	23	6.2%
MISSISSIPPI	24	6.1%
DELAWARE	24	6.1%
OKLAHOMA	24	6.1%
KENTUCKY	27	6.0%
ILLINOIS	28	5.9%
ARIZONA	28	5.9%
MISSOURI	30	5.8%
MARYLAND	31	5.6%
GEORGIA	31	5.6%
IDAHO	33	5.5%
MONTANA	34	5.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	5.4%
TENNESSEE	36	5.1%
COLORADO	37	4.9%
VIRGINIA	37	4.9%
INDIANA	37	4.9%
WYOMING	37	4.9%
WISCONSIN	41	4.7%
KANSAS	42	4.6%
VERMONT	43	4.5%
MINNESOTA	44	4.4%
HAWAII	45	4.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	3.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	3.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.6%
IOWA	49	3.5%
UTAH	49	3.5%
NEBRASKA	51	2.2%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	OCTOBER 1992 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1992 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.4%
CALIFORNIA	2	10.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	8.9%
ALASKA	5	8.8%
NEW JERSEY	6	8.7%
RHODE ISLAND	7	8.3%
NEW YORK	8	8.2%
WASHINGTON	9	8.1%
LOUISIANA	10	8.0%
MICHIGAN	10	8.0%
FLORIDA	12	7.7%
TEXAS	13	7.6%
CONNECTICUT	13	7.6%
OHIO	15	7.5%
ARKANSAS	16	7.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	7.4%
OREGON	18	7.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	18	7.3%
UNITED STATES		7.3%
ARIZONA	20	7.3%
MAINE	21	7.1%
MISSISSIPPI	21	7.1%
GEORGIA	23	7.0%
ALABAMA	24	6.8%
INDIANA	25	6.6%
ILLINOIS	26	6.5%
NEVADA	26	6.5%
MARYLAND	28	6.4%
KENTUCKY	28	6.4%
NEW MEXICO	30	6.3%
IDAHO	30	6.3%
VERMONT	30	6.3%
VIRGINIA	33	6.1%
TENNESSEE	34	6.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	35	5.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	5.9%
MONTANA	37	5.7%
COLORADO	37	5.7%
UTAH	39	5.3%
MINNESOTA	40	5.2%
OKLAHOMA	41	5.1%
MISSOURI	42	5.0%
HAWAII	42	5.0%
WYOMING	44	4.9%
DELAWARE	45	4.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	4.6%
WISCONSIN	47	4.3%
IOWA	48	4.2%
KANSAS	48	4.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	2.9%
NEBRASKA	51	2.7%

October and November Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 1993 RANKING	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	29.3%
TAOS	2	15.8%
CATRON	3	15.7%
LUNA	4	13.9%
RIO ARRIBA	4	13.9%
GUADALUPE	6	11.5%
CIBOLA	7	11.3%
HARDING	8	10.2%
MCKINLEY	8	10.2%
SAN JUAN	8	10.2%
TORRANCE	11	9.7%
EDDY	12	9.3%
COLFAX	13	9.2%
SAN MIGUEL	13	9.2%
GRANT	15	9.1%
SOCORRO	16	8.9%
OTERO	17	8.2%
CURRY	18	8.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	19	7.7%
SIERRA	19	7.7%
VALENCIA	21	7.5%
CHAVES	22	7.0%
LINCOLN	23	6.9%
STATEWIDE		**6.3%**
LEA	24	6.3%
HIDALGO	25	5.6%
QUAY	26	5.4%
SANDOVAL	26	5.4%
DE BACA	28	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	28	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	30	4.6%
UNION	31	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

AREAS	REVISED NOVEMBER 1992 RANKING	REVISED NOVEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	30.6%
TAOS	2	15.1%
RIO ARRIBA	3	13.0%
LUNA	4	11.9%
GUADALUPE	5	11.5%
SAN MIGUEL	6	9.6%
CIBOLA	6	9.6%
GRANT	8	9.3%
SAN JUAN	9	9.2%
TORRANCE	10	9.0%
CATRON	11	8.6%
SOCORRO	12	8.0%
OTERO	12	8.0%
MCKINLEY	14	7.2%
CHAVES	15	7.1%
COLFAX	16	7.0%
HARDING	16	7.0%
DE BACA	16	7.0%
VALENCIA	19	6.9%
SIERRA	20	6.6%
EDDY	21	6.4%
QUAY	22	6.3%
CURRY	22	6.3%
LINCOLN	24	6.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	25	6.0%
LEA	26	5.8%
STATEWIDE		**5.5%**
SANDOVAL	27	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	28	4.6%
HIDALGO	29	4.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.1%
UNION	32	2.9%

AREAS	REVISED OCTOBER 1993 RANKING	REVISED OCTOBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	23.7%
TAOS	2	14.9%
CATRON	3	13.9%
RIO ARRIBA	4	12.3%
CIBOLA	5	10.9%
GUADALUPE	6	10.4%
MCKINLEY	7	10.1%
HARDING	8	9.2%
EDDY	9	9.1%
SAN JUAN	9	9.1%
LUNA	11	9.0%
SAN MIGUEL	11	9.0%
GRANT	13	8.9%
TORRANCE	13	8.9%
SOCORRO	15	8.8%
CHAVES	16	8.7%
COLFAX	17	8.6%
OTERO	18	8.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	19	7.9%
VALENCIA	20	7.7%
SIERRA	21	7.6%
CURRY	22	7.5%
QUAY	23	7.0%
STATEWIDE		**6.7%**
LINCOLN	24	6.6%
DE BACA	25	6.1%
SANDOVAL	26	6.0%
LEA	26	6.0%
HIDALGO	28	5.8%
ROOSEVELT	29	5.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	5.0%
UNION	31	4.2%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

AREAS	REVISED OCTOBER 1992 RANKING	REVISED OCTOBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	26.1%
TAOS	2	14.5%
GUADALUPE	3	12.5%
RIO ARRIBA	4	11.8%
GRANT	5	10.3%
CIBOLA	6	10.2%
TORRANCE	7	10.0%
SAN MIGUEL	8	9.5%
SAN JUAN	9	8.8%
LUNA	10	8.6%
OTERO	10	8.6%
HARDING	12	8.3%
MCKINLEY	13	8.0%
DE BACA	13	8.0%
CHAVES	15	7.9%
SOCORRO	15	7.9%
CATRON	17	7.4%
COLFAX	18	7.2%
VALENCIA	18	7.2%
EDDY	20	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	6.9%
LEA	22	6.6%
SIERRA	23	6.5%
CURRY	24	6.1%
STATEWIDE		**6.0%**
QUAY	25	5.9%
LINCOLN	26	5.8%
HIDALGO	26	5.8%
SANDOVAL	28	5.2%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.4%
UNION	31	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.0%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 1993				REVISED OCTOBER 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	741,304	691,522	49,782	6.7%	743,042	693,528	49,514	6.7%	-1,738	-2,006	268	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	281,829	268,152	13,677	4.9%	282,899	268,685	14,214	5.0%	-1,070	-533	-537	-0.4%	-0.2%	-3.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,454	57,618	4,836	7.7%	62,684	57,747	4,937	7.9%	-230	-129	-101	-0.4%	-0.2%	-2.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	76,919	74,078	2,841	3.7%	77,510	74,639	2,871	3.7%	-591	-561	-30	-0.8%	-0.8%	-1.0%
Catron	996	840	156	15.7%	1,006	866	140	13.9%	-10	-26	16	-1.0%	-3.0%	11.4%
Chaves	22,359	20,804	1,555	7.0%	22,817	20,825	1,992	8.7%	-458	-21	-437	-2.0%	-0.1%	-21.9%
Cibola	9,037	8,015	1,022	11.3%	9,076	8,083	993	10.9%	-39	-68	29	-0.4%	-0.8%	2.9%
Colfax	5,889	5,347	542	9.2%	6,007	5,492	515	8.6%	-118	-145	27	-2.0%	-2.6%	5.2%
Curry	17,535	16,126	1,409	8.0%	17,410	16,105	1,305	7.5%	125	21	104	0.7%	0.1%	8.0%
De Baca	877	834	43	4.9%	906	851	55	6.1%	-29	-17	-12	-3.2%	-2.0%	-21.8%
Eddy	20,991	19,035	1,956	9.3%	21,013	19,100	1,913	9.1%	-22	-65	43	-0.1%	-0.3%	2.2%
Grant	9,964	9,054	910	9.1%	10,016	9,128	888	8.9%	-52	-74	22	-0.5%	-0.8%	2.5%
Guadalupe	1,603	1,418	185	11.5%	1,627	1,457	170	10.4%	-24	-39	15	-1.5%	-2.7%	8.8%
Harding	334	300	34	10.2%	338	307	31	9.2%	-4	-7	3	-1.2%	-2.3%	9.7%
Hidalgo	2,681	2,530	151	5.6%	2,688	2,533	155	5.8%	-7	-3	-4	-0.3%	-0.1%	-2.6%
Lea	21,488	20,134	1,354	6.3%	21,515	20,221	1,294	6.0%	-27	-87	60	-0.1%	-0.4%	4.6%
Lincoln	6,423	5,982	441	6.9%	6,412	5,991	421	6.6%	11	-9	20	0.2%	-0.2%	4.8%
Luna	10,579	9,108	1,471	13.9%	10,317	9,388	929	9.0%	262	-280	542	2.5%	-3.0%	58.3%
McKinley	19,709	17,705	2,004	10.2%	19,818	17,820	1,998	10.1%	-109	-115	6	-0.6%	-0.6%	0.3%
Mora	1,178	833	345	29.3%	1,159	884	275	23.7%	19	-51	70	1.6%	-5.8%	25.5%
Otero	18,715	17,180	1,535	8.2%	18,877	17,278	1,599	8.5%	-162	-98	-64	-0.9%	-0.6%	-4.0%
Quay	4,469	4,229	240	5.4%	4,557	4,236	321	7.0%	-88	-7	-81	-1.9%	-0.2%	-25.2%
Rio Arriba	13,265	11,419	1,846	13.9%	13,083	11,471	1,612	12.3%	182	-52	234	1.4%	-0.5%	14.5%
Roosevelt	7,175	6,843	332	4.6%	7,035	6,631	404	5.7%	140	212	-72	2.0%	3.2%	-17.8%
Sandoval	34,030	32,177	1,853	5.4%	33,752	31,743	2,009	6.0%	278	434	-156	0.8%	1.4%	-7.8%
San Juan	38,420	34,520	3,900	10.2%	37,933	34,482	3,451	9.1%	487	38	449	1.3%	0.1%	13.0%
San Miguel	9,264	8,408	856	9.2%	9,280	8,449	831	9.0%	-16	-41	25	-0.2%	-0.5%	3.0%
Sierra	2,649	2,445	204	7.7%	2,694	2,489	205	7.6%	-45	-44	-1	-1.7%	-1.8%	-0.5%
Socorro	6,098	5,556	542	8.9%	6,206	5,661	545	8.8%	-108	-105	-3	-1.7%	-1.9%	-0.6%
Taos	11,329	9,540	1,789	15.8%	11,336	9,652	1,684	14.9%	-7	-112	105	-0.1%	-1.2%	6.2%
Torrance	3,905	3,525	380	9.7%	4,007	3,651	356	8.9%	-102	-126	24	-2.5%	-3.5%	6.7%
Union	1,762	1,693	69	3.9%	1,817	1,741	76	4.2%	-55	-48	-7	-3.0%	-2.8%	-9.2%
Valencia	17,381	16,077	1,304	7.5%	17,247	15,923	1,324	7.7%	134	154	-20	0.8%	1.0%	-1.5%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonfarm employment in New Mexico increased by 900 over the month, reaching the 629,500 level according to preliminary estimates. Seasonal activities, with gains partially offset by losses, dominated the estimates in November. These included work force reductions at food manufacturers as the processing season winds down and at restaurants, lodging places, and in government (national forests and state parks). On the positive side, various areas of trade (such as wholesale durable goods, general merchandise stores, furniture stores, and miscellaneous retail stores) hired temporary help in preparation for the start of the holiday season. Also, public schools and private educational services continued adding to their staff for the fall semester. In addition to these seasonal activities, business expansion continued during November in industries such as construction (general contractors and special trade contractors) and in electronic equipment manufacturing.

Over the year, total wage and salary employment in New Mexico has grown by 21,700 jobs for 3.6 percent growth. All major industry groups contributed with the exception of government which was down by about 500 jobs over the year.

Construction continued as the fastest growing major sector in the state with a gain of 5,500 jobs or 17.6 percent. General contractors and special trade contractors continue to show exceptionally strong growth. Mining posted the second highest growth rate by adding about 800 additional jobs for 5.3 percent growth from last year. Mining's strength was in metal and oil & gas extraction. Manufacturing is now up by 1,900 over the year, showing a growth rate of 4.7 percent. Electronics, food manufacturing, and other nondurable goods are responsible for the majority of the gain. There were about 7,300 more employees at work in services than a year ago, for annual growth of 4.6 percent. Job gains were particularly strong in health services, social services, engineering & management services, and lodging places. Employment in trade is up 5,800 over the year for 4.1 percent growth. Job additions were widespread among trade subsectors; however, general merchandise stores, furniture stores, and wholesale durable trade were particularly robust. Finance, insurance & real estate and transportation & public utilities also added jobs over the last twelve months, growing by 2.6 and 0.7 percent, respectively.

Government is reporting a small employment decline from November 1992; however, the general election last year significantly affects the year over year employment comparisons. Some 4,000 temporary workers were hired by local governments last November to facilitate voting operations for the national elections. Discounting these workers, the government sector would show 2.2 percent growth over the year.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area was down by 800 jobs in November, according to preliminary estimates. Construction and manufacturing performed especially well this year compared to previous Novembers. Construction employment typically decreases from October to November; but this November, 200 jobs were added. Manufacturing, which tends to decline or, at best, remain steady in November, saw an increase of 100 this year. Trade posted the largest numerical gain over the month, but the increase of 500 jobs was somewhat less than trade typically achieves at the onset of the Christmas shopping season. General merchandise stores, apparel & accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail stores added the bulk of the new workers; but the gains in these stores were partially offset by a decline in eating & drinking places. The restraint on Albuquerque growth in November came from services and government, as both sectors recorded greater than normal November decreases. Within services, business services suffered a significant reduction concentrated in temporary help supply firms and building cleaning and maintenance firms. The decline in government occurred in the state sector, as several hundred temporary jobs at the state fairgrounds came to an end.

Albuquerque's nonfarm job total is now 266,700, which is 11,600 higher (4.5 percent) than the total a year ago. Over the past three months, the year over year margin has averaged 11,900. The Albuquerque economy has not experienced year to year job gains of this magnitude since the post-recession recovery years of 1983 through 1985. Services, construction, and trade are the principal contributors to the over the year expansion. Construction shows by far the largest percentage increase (21 percent) of any industrial sector. Among industrial categories in the subsector level, job growth leaders are: special trade contractors, local government, general building contractors, health services, engineering & management services, electronic & electric equipment manufacturing, and eating & drinking places.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM NOV 1993	REVISED OCT 1993	REVISED NOV 1992	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1993	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**629,300**	**628,600**	**607,800**	**900**	**21,700**
GOODS PRODUCING	95,200	95,500	87,000	−300	8,200
SERVICE PRODUCING	534,300	533,100	520,800	1,200	13,500
MINING	**15,900**	**15,800**	**15,100**	**100**	**800**
Metal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,900	9,800	9,200	100	700
CONSTRUCTION	**36,800**	**36,700**	**31,300**	**100**	**5,500**
MANUFACTURING	**42,500**	**43,000**	**40,600**	**−500**	**1,900**
DURABLE GOODS	28,900	28,800	27,800	100	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,200	2,300	2,200	−100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,400	2,400	100	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,600	7,400	6,500	200	1,100
Transportation Equipment	4,300	4,300	4,500	0	−200
Other Durable Goods	12,300	12,400	12,200	−100	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,600	14,200	12,800	−600	800
Food & Kindred Products	4,400	5,100	4,100	−700	300
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,500	6,100	100	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,300**	**29,300**	**29,100**	**0**	**200**
TRANSPORTATION	15,600	15,600	14,800	0	800
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,900	7,900	7,400	0	500
Other Transportation	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,700	13,700	14,300	0	−600
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,900	0	−200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	8,000	8,400	0	−400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**149,000**	**147,700**	**143,200**	**1,300**	**5,800**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,400	26,100	25,400	300	1,000
Durable Goods	15,200	15,100	14,500	100	700
Nondurable Goods	11,200	11,000	10,900	200	300
RETAIL TRADE	122,600	121,600	117,800	1,000	4,800
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
General Merchandise Stores	14,800	14,000	13,700	800	1,100
Food Stores	16,400	16,400	16,000	0	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,500	15,700	15,100	−200	400
Apparel & Accessories	5,600	5,200	5,600	400	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,200	5,000	5,000	200	200
Eating & Drinking Places	45,400	45,900	43,200	−500	2,200
Miscellaneous Retail	15,400	15,100	15,000	300	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**27,200**	**27,200**	**26,500**	**0**	**700**
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,200	10,200	100	100
Insurance Carriers	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	5,900	6,000	5,700	−100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	3,100	2,800	−100	200
SERVICES	**165,800**	**166,100**	**158,500**	**−300**	**7,300**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,700	13,100	11,900	−400	800
Personal Services	5,500	5,500	5,300	0	200
Business Services	26,500	26,900	26,500	−400	0
Health Services	41,500	41,400	39,600	100	1,900
Legal Services	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	−200
Educational Services	7,100	7,000	6,900	100	200
Social Services	13,300	13,200	11,900	100	1,400
Membership Organizations	11,500	11,400	11,000	100	500
Engineering & Management Services	25,100	25,000	23,400	100	1,700
Other Services	18,000	18,000	17,200	0	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**163,000**	**162,800**	**163,500**	**200**	**−500**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,400	31,600	31,600	−200	−200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	131,600	131,200	131,900	400	−300
State Government 2/	59,600	59,700	58,000	−100	1,600
Universities	27,800	27,900	26,800	−100	1,000
Local Government	72,000	71,500	73,900	500	−1,900
Schools	44,700	44,200	42,900	500	1,800

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM NOV 1993	REVISED OCT 1993	REVISED NOV 1992	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1993	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**266,700**	**267,500**	**255,100**	**-800**	**11,600**
GOODS PRODUCING	36,500	36,200	32,500	300	4,000
SERVICE PRODUCING	230,200	231,300	222,600	-1,100	7,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**15,100**	**14,900**	**12,500**	**200**	**2,600**
MANUFACTURING	**21,400**	**21,300**	**20,000**	**100**	**1,400**
Durable Goods	15,200	15,100	14,200	100	1,000
Nondurable Goods	6,200	6,200	5,800	0	400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,300**	**12,400**	**12,400**	**-100**	**-100**
Transportation	7,400	7,400	7,100	0	300
Communication & Public Utilities	4,900	5,000	5,300	-100	-400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**64,000**	**63,500**	**61,600**	**500**	**2,400**
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,100	13,900	0	200
Durable Goods	8,800	8,800	8,700	0	100
Nondurable Goods	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	49,900	49,400	47,700	500	2,200
General Merchandise Stores	5,700	5,400	5,200	300	500
Food Stores	5,300	5,200	4,800	100	500
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	19,200	19,500	18,600	-300	600
Other Retail Trade	14,200	13,800	13,900	400	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**14,700**	**14,800**	**14,300**	**-100**	**400**
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,300	5,400	5,100	-100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
SERVICES	**85,400**	**86,200**	**82,000**	**-800**	**3,400**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,900	3,600	-100	200
Personal Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Business Services	16,900	17,500	16,500	-600	400
Health Services	20,300	20,300	19,400	0	900
Social Services	5,600	5,600	5,100	0	500
Membership Organizations	3,700	3,600	3,400	100	300
Engineering & Management Services	18,000	17,900	17,400	100	600
Other Services	14,600	14,900	14,100	-300	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**53,800**	**54,400**	**52,300**	**-600**	**1,500**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,900	13,900	13,900	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	39,900	40,500	38,400	-600	1,500
State Government 2/	16,000	16,800	15,500	-800	500
Local Government	23,900	23,700	22,900	200	1,000

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1993	REVISED OCT 1993	REVISED NOV 1992	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1993	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**46,400**	**46,200**	**45,200**	**200**	**1,200**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,050	5,050	5,100	0	−50
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,350	41,150	40,100	200	1,250
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,500**	**2,500**	**2,300**	**0**	**200**
MANUFACTURING	**2,550**	**2,550**	**2,800**	**0**	**−250**
Durable Goods	750	750	700	0	50
Nondurable Goods	1,800	1,800	2,100	0	−300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,700**	**1,700**	**1,600**	**0**	**100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**9,900**	**9,900**	**9,700**	**0**	**200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,150	0	−50
RETAIL TRADE	8,800	8,800	8,550	0	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,150	1,200	50	0
Food Stores	1,200	1,150	1,150	50	50
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,500	6,200	−100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,850**	**1,850**	**1,700**	**0**	**150**
SERVICES	**9,300**	**9,200**	**8,500**	**100**	**800**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**18,600**	**18,500**	**18,600**	**100**	**0**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	−400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,700	14,400	100	400
State Government	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200
Local Government	6,900	6,900	6,700	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1993	REVISED OCT 1993	REVISED NOV 1992	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1993	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**66,300**	**67,500**	**64,350**	**−1,200**	**1,950**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,250	5,450	4,800	−200	450
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,050	62,050	59,550	−1,000	1,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,200**	**3,400**	**2,900**	**−200**	**300**
MANUFACTURING	**2,050**	**2,050**	**1,900**	**0**	**150**
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Nondurable Goods	800	800	700	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	600	600	550	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	600	0	−50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**14,050**	**14,100**	**13,200**	**−50**	**850**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,400	1,400	1,350	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	12,650	12,700	11,850	−50	800
General Merchandise Stores	1,250	1,200	1,150	50	100
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	5,100	4,600	−100	400
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**2,800**	**2,800**	**2,600**	**0**	**200**
SERVICES	**18,900**	**18,800**	**18,100**	**100**	**800**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,500	2,600	2,400	−100	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Services	11,800	11,600	11,200	200	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,150**	**25,200**	**24,500**	**−1,050**	**−350**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,800	1,700	−50	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,400	23,400	22,800	−1,000	−400
State Government 3/	17,500	18,400	18,000	−900	−500
Local Government	4,900	5,000	4,800	−100	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992
MINING	$610.74	$602.55	$607.75	43.5	43.6	44.2	14.04	13.82	13.75
CONSTRUCTION	$490.01	$519.54	$450.74	40.8	42.0	39.4	12.01	12.37	11.44
MANUFACTURING	$420.51	$409.49	$387.44	41.8	41.7	40.4	10.06	9.82	9.59
Durable Goods	$454.33	$453.88	$420.99	42.7	42.9	41.6	10.64	10.58	10.12
Nondurable Goods	$343.73	$321.90	$313.21	39.6	39.4	37.6	8.68	8.17	8.33
COMMUNICATIONS	$647.60	$659.69	$631.49	40.5	41.7	36.8	15.99	15.82	17.16
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$710.48	$720.65	$682.81	42.8	44.9	45.1	16.60	16.05	15.14
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$231.88	$234.31	$232.94	31.0	31.2	31.1	7.48	7.51	7.49
Wholesale Trade	$362.55	$371.91	$389.44	38.9	38.7	39.1	9.32	9.61	9.96
Retail Trade	$205.51	$206.42	$201.49	29.4	29.7	29.5	6.99	6.95	6.83
BANKING	$255.61	$254.51	$260.68	33.9	34.3	39.2	7.54	7.42	6.65

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992
MANUFACTURING	$437.65	$431.59	$407.22	41.8	41.3	40.6	10.47	10.45	10.03
Durable Goods	$497.48	$491.11	$452.76	43.6	43.5	42.0	11.41	11.29	10.78
Nondurable Goods	$350.40	$307.18	$315.25	37.9	36.7	37.8	8.19	8.37	8.34

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	November 1993	October 1993	November 1992	PERCENT CHANGE Oct '93-Nov '93	PERCENT CHANGE Nov '92-Nov '93
CPI-U	145.8	145.7	142.0	0.1%	2.7%
CPI-W	143.4	143.3	139.8	0.1%	2.6%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)

November Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. NOVEMBER 1993 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	6.2%
NEW MEXICO	2	3.6%
NEVADA	3	3.5%
IDAHO	4	3.4%
GEORGIA	5	3.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	2.8%
COLORADO	7	2.7%
FLORIDA	7	2.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	2.6%
MINNESOTA	10	2.4%
TENNESSEE	10	2.4%
ARIZONA	12	2.3%
ALASKA	13	2.1%
TEXAS	13	2.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	2.1%
WISCONSIN	16	2.0%
OREGON	17	1.9%
UNITED STATES		1.8%
KANSAS	18	1.7%
ARKANSAS	18	1.7%
MONTANA	18	1.7%
WYOMING	18	1.7%
INDIANA	22	1.6%
MISSISSIPPI	22	1.6%
MISSOURI	24	1.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	1.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	26	1.4%
MICHIGAN	27	1.3%
OKLAHOMA	28	1.1%
LOUISIANA	28	1.1%
ILLINOIS	28	1.1%
WASHINGTON	28	1.1%
IOWA	32	0.9%
MAINE	32	0.9%
KENTUCKY	34	0.8%
VIRGINIA	34	0.8%
ALABAMA	36	0.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	0.6%
NEBRASKA	37	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	0.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	39	0.4%
OHIO	39	0.4%
VERMONT	42	0.3%
DELAWARE	43	0.2%
NEW YORK	44	0.1%
MARYLAND	45	−0.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	45	−0.4%
NEW JERSEY	47	−0.6%
RHODE ISLAND	48	−0.9%
HAWAII	49	−1.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	−1.4%
CONNECTICUT	51	−1.8%

STATE	REVISED NOV. 1992 RANKING	NOV. 1992 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.5%
NEVADA	2	4.3%
MONTANA	3	4.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	3.6%
MISSISSIPPI	5	3.4%
COLORADO	6	3.3%
UTAH	6	3.3%
MINNESOTA	8	3.1%
GEORGIA	9	3.0%
ARKANSAS	10	2.9%
NEW MEXICO	11	2.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	2.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	2.6%
ARIZONA	14	2.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	14	2.5%
KENTUCKY	16	2.3%
ALABAMA	17	2.2%
OREGON	17	2.2%
DELAWARE	17	2.2%
WISCONSIN	20	2.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	21	2.0%
KANSAS	22	1.9%
NEBRASKA	22	1.9%
TENNESSEE	22	1.9%
TEXAS	25	1.8%
WASHINGTON	26	1.7%
FLORIDA	27	1.5%
INDIANA	27	1.5%
IOWA	29	1.3%
ALASKA	30	1.2%
RHODE ISLAND	30	1.2%
MICHIGAN	32	1.1%
MAINE	33	1.0%
VIRGINIA	34	0.9%
WYOMING	34	0.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	0.9%
UNITED STATES		0.8%
VERMONT	37	0.7%
OHIO	37	0.7%
MISSOURI	39	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	40	0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	40	0.1%
ILLINOIS	40	0.1%
LOUISIANA	43	−0.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	−0.7%
MARYLAND	44	−0.7%
HAWAII	46	−1.0%
OKLAHOMA	46	−1.0%
NEW JERSEY	48	−1.4%
NEW YORK	48	−1.4%
CONNECTICUT	50	−1.7%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.8%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
November 1993

On December 3, 1993, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell four tenths of a point to 6.4 percent in November, after rising one tenth of a point in October and showing no clear trend since summer. In an indication of a strengthening national economy, unemployment declined by 534,000, and employment rose by 453,000, leading to the decline in the rate. The unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in July 1990, when the national recession began. The unemployment rate for adult men fell half of a percentage point to 5.8 percent, the rate for adult women dropped one tenth of a point to 5.8 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 18.1 percent (down one and three tenths points). The November rate for Blacks was up by eight tenths of a point to 12.5 percent. The rate for Hispanics was down one and one tenth of a point to 10.4 percent. The rate for Whites was down, by six tenths of a point to 5.6 percent.

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 453,000 in November to 120.381 million, after rising by 471,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was up by one tenth of a point to 61.9 percent in November. The employment-to-population ratio is five tenths of a point higher than in November of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 128.633 million) has risen 1.268 million or 1.0 percent over last November, while the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) was down one tenth of a point over the month and identical to November 1992.

The median duration of unemployment was 8.7 weeks in November, an decrease of 0.7 weeks since November 1992. 3.018 million (36.2 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in November 1993, compared to 3.446 million or 36.7 percent in November 1992. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 53.2 percent in November, down from 55.9 percent in November 1992. Job losers totaled 4.408 million in November 1993, compared to 971 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.079 million) and new entrants (830 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed. New entrants fell and reentrants to the labor force rose very slightly over the month.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data) (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 1.122 million in the third quarter of 1993, an decrease of 80,000 from the previous quarter.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 208,000 jobs in November, to 110.857 million, following a revised September to October increase of 147,000. Nonfarm jobs increased by 1.936 or 1.8 percent over November 1992. The goods-producing industries gained 56,000 jobs over the month but lost 9,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 152,000 jobs over the month, with increases in transportation, services, and finance, insurance & real estate. Government was up 14,000 jobs over the month and 156,000 over the year. The July and August increases in government were largely due to summer youth programs, as were the September and October decreases.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer fell one tenth of a point to 2.3 percent of the labor force in November. Job losers were also down, to 3.4 percent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older dropped to 5.3 percent of the comparable labor force. Unemployed full-time jobseekers fell four tenths of a percentage point to 6.0 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month. A variant unemployment rate designed to include involuntarily part-time workers was 8.8 percent in November. The most comprehensive variant, which takes discouraged workers into account, was 10.3 percent in the first, 10.4 in the second, and 10.2 percent in the third quarter of 1993.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	November 1993	October 1993	November 1992	CHANGE FROM Oct. '93	Nov. '92
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,032	4,683	4,495	349	537
Continued Claims	42,383	37,875	40,606	4,508	1,777
# Insured Unemployed *	10,208	9,676	10,887	532	−679
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8	1.8	2.0		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,103	1,554	1,908	549	195
Final Payments	854	939	743	−85	111
Weeks Compensated	30,833	26,707	29,934	4,126	899
Net Benefit Payments	$4,476,969	$3,902,737	$4,190,132	$574,232	$286,837
Average Weekly Check	$145.20	$146.13	$139.98	−$0.93	$5.22

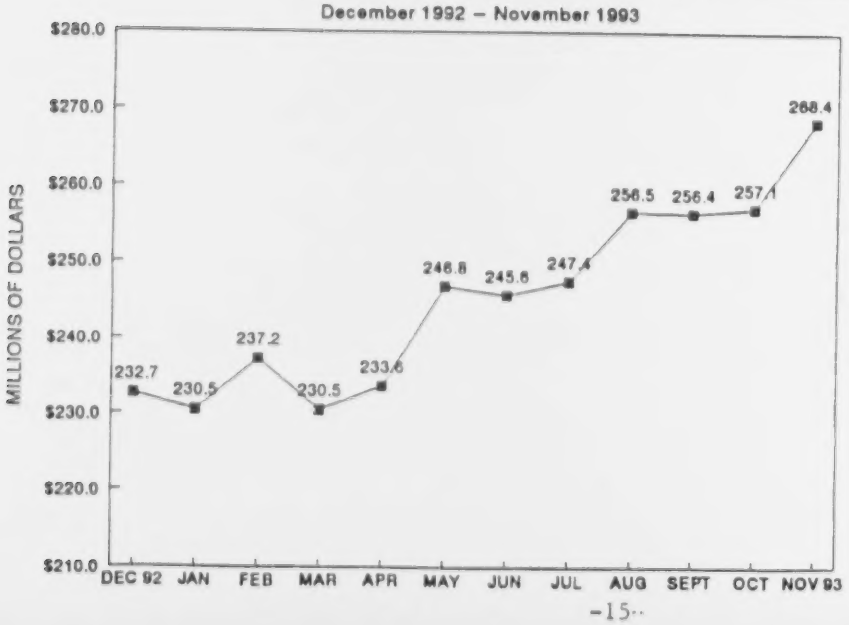
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Reflecting seasonal changes and continued layoffs in manufacturing, new claims for unemployment insurance rose by 349 or 7.5 percent from October 1993. The number of insured unemployed per week increased by 532 or 5.5 percent while the insured unemployment rate remained the same at 1.8 percent.

The amount of benefit paid totalled $4.5 million, an increase of $574,000 or 14.7 percent from the prior month and the number of first payments rose by 549 or 35.3 percent. The average weekly benefit amount fell by almost one dollar, ending the month at $145.20

At the end of November, the balance in the unemployment insurance trust totalled $268.4 million. Deposits into the fund totalled $18.5 million while disbursements were $7.2 million.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



Deposits	$18,473,659
Disbursements	$7,190,313
Balance	$268,406,239

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

Statewide:

New Mexico state government has been awarded $138,000 by the U.S. Department of Commerce to develop a statewide tourism plan. General activities of the project to be funded by the grant include an inventory of tourism resources; analysis and recommendations to enhance tourism; and production, approval and dissemination of the plan. The planning grant was awarded to New Mexico by the **Economic Development Administration** of the U.S. Department of Commerce and will contribute to the total cost of $197,000 needed for the project.

The **Albuquerque Journal** reported on December 21, 1993 that two of New Mexico's largest health care companies have cut operating budgets and that insurance premiums will be raised. According to hospital and insurance company representatives, insurance premiums will continue to rise because health providers must give employee pay raises, pay the same or more than other companies for physician services and buy more expensive technology and drugs. Lovelace, a health maintenance organization (HMO) in Albuquerque, has ordered its department heads to cut proposed 1994 budgets by 4 percent. Lovelace's average HMO premium will rise about 4 percent on policies renewed after January 1, 1994. Presbyterian Healthcare Services, an Albuquerque-based health-care company, expects to lay off 325 employees during fall and winter 1993, cutting $7 million from its Albuquerque spending. Presbyterian also closed 120 inpatient beds at its Northside Hospital and consolidated nursing units at its two remaining Albuquerque hospitals.

The December 1993 issue of the New Mexico Human Services Department **Monthly Statistical Report** contains program caseload and administration information on public assistance programs through October 1993. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico increased by 5 during the month of October 1993, compared with a decrease of 498 cases in September. The number of Food Stamp cases has increased by 3,294 or 4.1 percent over October 1992. Food stamp caseloads have been declining recently and the October increase was the smallest monthly increase in recent memory. The number of AFDC cases in New Mexico increased by 349 during October 1993, and the current AFDC caseload represents an increase of 8.6 percent over October 1992. The AFDC growth rate, month to month, was 1.1 percent in October, and had been 0.8 percent in September 1993 and 0.2 percent in August 1993. The report notes that the rise in the AFDC caseload appears to be following the usual seasonal increase pattern and is not gearing up for a rapid expansion. The total number of Medicaid eligibles was 191,988 for September and 196,956 in August 1993. (October figures for the Medicaid program were not available for the December report). The number of General Assistance cases in New Mexico increased by 51 during the month of October 1993. New Mexico has 298 more General Assistance cases than in October 1992, a 24.6 percent increase.

According to a table in the November issue of Sunwest Bank's **New Mexico Progress** credited to the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, New Mexico gross receipts from retail trade were up 12.4 percent in the May to July 1993 period compared to the same period one year ago. Albuquerque gross receipts from retail trade were up 9.9 percent, Las Cruces gross receipts were up 11.3 percent and Santa Fe gross receipts were up 12.1 percent.

The December issue of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration General Fund Report,** which reports on revenues through September 1993, states that year-to-date (July through September) recurring revenues are up 11.3 percent compared to the first quarter of the previous fiscal year. This year-to-date growth exceeds the October DFA forecast of 10.4 percent growth for the fiscal year ending June 1994. Revised revenue estimates will be released prior to the 1994 legislative session.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to the **City of Albuquerque Planning Department,** building permits in three categories (single-family residential, multi-family residential, and commercial) had surpassed 1992 full year totals by the end of November. The city had approved 2,044 single-family permits by the end of November, compared to 1,874 for all of 1992. 294 multi-family residential units had been granted permits through November 1993, compared to 66 in calendar year 1992. 77 commercial permits had been approved through November 1993, compared to 53 in all of 1992. There were eleven public building permits granted in 1992 and in the first eleven months of 1993. The value of permits in all four categories was substantially higher than in 1992.

According to preliminary budget figures for the 1994 federal fiscal year, which began on October 1, 1993, **Sandia National Laboratories'** budget will grow by 9 percent over the previous fiscal year. The Albuquerque Journal reported that Sandia will receive funding for new commercial research projects as well as more money for such traditional work as arms control and energy research. According to the article, Sandia's success is in contrast to the nation's other two nuclear weapons research laboratories, Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore. Sandia's $1.4 billion FFY 1994 budget represents an increase of 9 percent over 1993, while Los Alamos' budget is dropping 3 percent and Lawrence Livermore (located near San Francisco) expects a 7 percent decline.

Results of the **Manpower Inc.** First Quarter Employment Outlook Survey for Albuquerque were generally positive, indicating that 23 percent of the Albuquerque employers interviewed will add workers during the first quarter of 1994 while 13 percent intend to reduce staff and 64 percent anticipate no change in employment level. One year ago, 13 percent of employers predicted a boost in hiring and 30 percent expected workforce decreases. Last quarter, 23 percent said that they would add to payrolls and 10 percent planned reductions.

The city of Albuquerque has been awarded a $2.6 million grant to provide housing for 96 homeless people. Albuquerque's **Department of Community Services** will use the grant to lease housing units from Albuquerque Health Care for the Homeless and the St. Martin's Hospitality Center.

Honeywell's Defense Avionics Systems Division in Albuquerque has received a $10.9 million contract from the U.S. Navy for work on a digital map system used on aircraft. The work on the contract is to be done at the company's Albuquerque facility and is to be completed by the end of 1995.

The U.S. Air Force's **Phillips Laboratory** has received $15 million for construction of three research laboratories at Kirtland Air Force Base. Construction of the Space Structures, Composites and Aerospace Engineering laboratories will begin in January with completion expected a year later. All three labs will be located on the west side of Kirtland Air Force Base.

According to an item in the October issue of the **New Mexico Business Journal**, Albuquerque ranked 17th in the nation as the most popular destination for people changing residence in the U.S. during the first half of 1993. The information comes from a national study by Ryder Consumer Truck Rental, the nation's largest truck rental and leasing company. The rankings are based on information gathered from Ryder's 4,700 truck rental locations, as well as figures from various government agencies.

Clayton Area, Colfax County:

The **New Mexico Boys School** has hired 57 new employees since October 1, 1993, which included 44 emergency positions allowed by Governor Bruce King in an attempt to alleviate the escape problems recently experienced at the school.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

The **Navajo Housing Authority** received federal funding to build 184 new homes on the Reservation. The new homes will consist of 120 units available for public rental and the remaining 64 will be mutual-help housing, where tenants pay toward ownership. Priority was given to communities that previously have not received housing projects. The housing projects will take between 18 months and two years to complete. Communities isolated from existing power, water and sewer lines are ineligible as HUD will pay a maximum of $10,000 per housing unit for infrastructural improvements.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

The First Quarter 1994 **Manpower Inc.** Employment Outlook Survey for Hobbs indicates that 13 percent of the area employers surveyed expect to increase employment, 3 percent expect to decrease employment and 84 percent expect no change.

Las Cruces Area, Dona Ana County:

The First Quarter 1994 **Manpower Inc.** Employment Outlook Survey for Las Cruces indicates that 7 percent of the area employers surveyed expect to increase employment, 73 percent expect no change and 7 percent expect to decrease employment. The remaining 13 percent did not release their plans.

The U.S. Army has awarded a $7.9 million contract to **Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co. for services at the Large Blast Thermal Simulator** at White Sands Missile Range. The contract will provide engineering and operation services for the simulator. The work at the missile range is expected to be complete by late 1998.

Technical Solutions Inc. of Mesilla Park has won a $3.5 million contract to develop a minefield simulator. Most of the work on the contract will be performed in New Mexico.

Lea County:

GPM Gas Corporation dedicated its new **Zia Plant** in rural Lea County last month. The Zia Plant which opened in September is already operating close to its rated capacity of 22 to 25 million cubic feet of gas a day, and plans for expansion of another 12 million cubic feet a day are under consideration. The plant was assembled from parts and equipment salvaged from shutdown facilities from as far away as Oklahoma. This new facility is GPM's fourth processing plant in New Mexico and the first built by the corporation since 1984. The $7 million high-tech plant will limit its processing to only sweet gas, which is low in hydrogen sulfide. The presence of hydrogen sulfide, or H2S, in the incoming gas requires additional equipment. H2S is also highly corrosive and leads to more maintenance problems. The plant was designed to be operated by remote control from either the corporation's Lee Plant, 30 miles away, or the regional headquarters in Hobbs.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

The **Los Alamos National Laboratory** for the first time ever, is spending more on cleaning up contamination sites and managing its waste than it will spend on nuclear weapons work, according to budget figures released by the Lab. The

Lab's budget for environmental restoration and waste management will be $232 million, compared with the 1993 figure of $184 million. The amount of $227 million has been budgeted in 1994 for nuclear space weapons research, development and testing. Last year's figure was $263 million. The reason for the decline in the nuclear weapons budget includes a halt in the production of nuclear weapons, no demands from the Defense Department for new nuclear weapons designs and a moratorium on nuclear testing. The testing portion of the 1994 nuclear weapons budget, which amounts to $43 million, will not go toward actual weapons testing, which are banned. Instead they will go toward maintaining readiness at the Nevada Test Site in case tests are called for.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The **Hobby Lobby Creative Center** has opened at the former Phar Mor location at 9350 Eagle Ranch Road. The complete craft and hobby store employs 45 and carries 32,000 different products.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The First Quarter 1994 **Manpower Inc.** Employment Outlook Survey for Roswell indicates that 10 percent of the area employers surveyed expect to increase employment, 10 percent expect to decrease employment and 73 percent expect no change. The remaining 7 percent were uncertain about employment changes.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

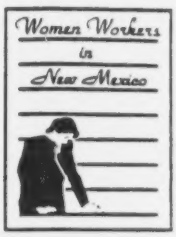
The First Quarter 1994 **Manpower Inc.** Employment Outlook Survey for Santa Fe indicates that 13 percent of the area employers surveyed expect to increase employment, 80 percent expect no change and 7 percent expect to decrease employment.

The Santa Fe Factory Outlet Mall located at 8380 Cerrillos Road opened for business in late November with a few stores and approximately forty new stores opened in mid-December. The occupants at the mall include, Famous Footwear, Johnstone Murphy, La Costa Products, IB Diffusion, Harry & David, Famous Housewares, Color & Scents, Prestige Fragrance, Donna Karan, Napier Company, Reebok, Welcome Home, Cactus Zacks, Boston Traders, Aileen Store, Royal Coulton, Leather Loft and Jockey Stores

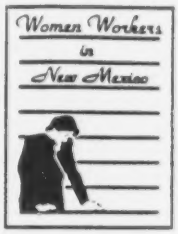
Taos Area, Taos County:

Kinko Copy Center opened a second store in December in the Plaza de Sur Shopping center.

The Taos Labor Service Center reports that the four ski areas in Taos County have hired approximately 1,700 employees.



New Publication Announcement



WOMEN WORKERS IN NEW MEXICO

Despite significant gains in women's earnings over the past decade, New Mexico women earned only 66 cents to every dollar earned by men in 1990. For the first time in the state's history, the majority of women worked for pay, with the female labor force participation rate rising from 46 percent in 1980 to 54 percent in 1990.

These and other important facts related to New Mexico's female workforce are contained in a new publication soon to be released by the New Mexico Department of Labor. *Women Workers in New Mexico* contains statistical data which illustrate current and historical trends regarding the state's female work force. The reasons behind these trends as well as their current and future impact on the state's labor market are discussed in the accompanying narrative analysis. Among the issues addressed in this important new study are women's labor force participation, occupational employment, education, earnings, and career options. To request a copy of the report, please contact:

The New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	CASHIER
COOK	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	LABORER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	SALES CLERK
REGISTERED NURSE	SECRETARY
TRUCK DRIVER	

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	ACCOUNTANT
ELECTRICIAN	CASHIER
ENGINEER (CIVIL, ELEC., MECH.)	CLERK, GENERAL
FAST FOOD WORKER	COMPUTER OPERATOR
LEGAL ASSISTANT	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN
LOCKSMITH	ELEMENTARY TEACHER
MATH & SCIENCE TEACHER	RECEPTIONIST
MOTEL MAID	SECRETARY
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT	WAREHOUSE WORKER
PLUMBER/PIPEFITTER	
PRODUCTION WKR (MFG.–TEMP.)	
RADIOLOGY SPECIALIST	
READING TEACHER	
SHEETMETAL WORKER	
TELEPHONE CUSTOMER REP. (SPANISH SPEAKING)	
THERAPISTS (OCCU., PHYS., RESP.)	
ULTRASOUND TECHNICIAN (ESP. CARDIAC)	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	BOOKKEEPER
FAST FOOD WORKER	LABORER
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	OFFICE CLERK
HOUSEKEEPER	RECEPTIONIST
LAUNDRY WORKER	TRUCK DRIVER
SALES POSITION (PART TIME)	SALES REPRESENTATIVE (OUTSIDE)
SECURITY GUARD	SECRETARY

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ELECTRICIAN	CANNERY WORKER
FLORAL DESIGNER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
INSURANCE AGENT	HARVEST WORKER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	SECRETARY
PLUMBER	SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR
REGISTERED NURSE	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL	CLERK, GENERAL
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CASHIER–CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
SECURITY GUARD	OPERATING ENGINEER
KITCHEN HELPER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988–2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi–annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841–8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
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CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVE.	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
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